(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1692.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1779.

BOSTON, *May* 17.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 13.

"VESSEL just arrived from Surinam mentions, that a Dutch man of war had arrived there just before she left it, in 31 days from Amsterdam, and brought accounts that the States General, on the repeated and violent remonstrances of their merchants, had given permission for individuals to fit out vessels to cruise against the British trade, and had granted letters of marque and reprisals for that purpose."

May 10. Since our last, four vessels have arrived here from South-Carolina, laden with rice, belonging to the continent.

On Monday last, capt. Parsons arrived at Newbury-Port from Martinico, and informs, that count d'Estaing had been reinforced with such a number of capital ships as to make his fleet superior to the British; and that admiral Byron lay at St. Lucia, not daring to venture out, as sickness raged with great violence on board his fleet.

Last Sunday the Hancock and Beaver privateers, sent into New-London, the Ayscough, a privateer of 20 guns, from New-York.

Since our last several vessels have arrived at different ports from Statia, Martinico, Guadaloupe, and other ports of the West-Indies; by these vessels we have it reported, that admiral Byron and the count d'Estaing were still at their old stations, without having made any capital movement. Some attribute this to a pacific disposition at bottom of both courts; others to the inferiority of Byron in seamen, and of the count in ships. That not long since admiral Byron sent four men of war of the line, and a number of frigates, to cruise not far from Martinico; the count, as soon as he was apprised of it, sent a number of the line and frigates to take care of them; this motion drew out, by successive detachments, both fleets, but without producing any general action.

By the above vessels we learn, that count d'Estaing, having embarked his troops, and made such dispositions as indicated some enterprize in view, all the island of St. Kitts was in arms, expecting a visit from the French fleet, and every precaution taken there for the defence of the island.

One of the last vessels from the West-Indies informs, that a large number of store ships, with some ships of force, had arrived at Martinico from old France; this is probably the fleet mentioned to have sailed from France to the West-Indies, by the cutter not long since arrived here, and which left Brest the beginning of March. This reinforcement, it is said, will give the fleet of France a superiority of strength to that of the British in those seas.

By the same channel we are informed, that two ships of the line, belonging to the squadron of admiral Byron, were hauled up at St. Lucia for want of men, each of them having buried three hundred of their sailors.

In a speech which admiral Keppel pronounced before his judges of the court-martial, he did honour to the behaviour of count d'Orvilliers and his fleet during the combat.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 15.

Yesterday arrived here two men, belonging to a vessel from Guadaloupe bound to Boston, which had been captured by the enemy, and retaken by the Eagle privateer, of New-London, late commanded by capt. Conkling. They inform, that the Eagle had taken and manned seven prizes, all which are safe arrived in port, and that her crew having been reduced to 13 men and boys, with 17 prisoners on board, the latter rose and took possession of the vessel on Sunday evening last, murdered capt. Conkling and all his crew, except the doctor and 3 boys, and carried the privateer into New-York.

The continental sloop Providence, capt. Hacker, arrived in port on Tuesday last with two prizes; one of them a brig of 12 guns, a British cruiser from New-York, which was taken after a sharp conflict of three hours; the enemy had 28 men killed and wounded, and capt. Hacker 4 killed, and 8 wounded. The other prize is a valuable ship, with 400 tierces of rice.

Thursday morning arrived here a prize sloop of about 70 tons, captured the preceding day, off Newport harbour, by the armed boats Seven Brothers, capt. Hoxsey, General Sullivan, capt. Oman, and Bradford, capt. Martindale. She was bound from the island of New-Providence to New-York, and had been taken by the Monmouth privateer, of Salem, recaptured by a British tender, and again retaken by the armed boats, as above. Her cargo consists of rum, molasses, fruit, &c. A midshipman and four seamen, belonging to the Renown man of war, were made prisoners.

Early on Saturday morning last a party of tories from Rhode-Island landed at Point-Judith, where they collected a considerable number of sheep and cattle; but on the appearance of a few continental troops they thought proper to retreat rather hastily, having secured only a part of their booty.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 20.

Thursday last arrived here a sloop from Corke, bound to New-York, laden with provisions, a prize to the ship Pearl.

Sunday was sent into port the privateer Lady Erskine, capt. Drew, of eight guns, taken in sight of this harbour by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, out of a fleet of twenty-one sail, who were bound from New-York to Rhode-Island, under convoy of the Thomas, a British frigate of thirty-six guns.

Tuesday arrived here the privateer American Revenue, capt. Leeds, and brought in with her the privateer schooner Sally, capt. Spalding, of eight guns; and also a schooner (pilot boat built) from North-Carolina, bound to the West-Indies, laden with tobacco and tar, who had been taken by a British privateer.

Yesterday was sent into this port, by the ship Oliver Cromwell, a schooner from Baltimore, burthen about thirty tons; she had been taken by a British cruiser, and was retaken the south side of Long-Island.

TRENTON, *May* 26.

The detachment of the enemy that landed in Bergen county on Monday the seventeenth inst. consisted of about 1000 men, composed of several different corps, under the command of col. Van Buskirk. Their path in this incursion was marked with desolation and unprovoked cruel murders. Not a house within their reach, belonging to a whig inhabitant, escaped. Mr. Abraham Allen and George Campbell fell a prey to these more than savage men. Two negro women, who were endeavouring to drive off some cattle belonging to their masters, were also murdered. Mr. Joost Zabriskie was stabbed in thirteen different places. Col. Van Buskirk, although he was formally acquainted with those barbarities, yet he did not think proper to take the least notice of the perpetrators. Having in some measure satiated their appetite for blood and plunder, and dreading the vengeance of our militia, which by this time was collecting in considerable numbers, the enemy precipitately retreated to their boats, and went off to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, and parts adjacent, at the state-house yard in this city, general Roberdeau was unanimously requested to take the chair, who introduced the business with the following address.

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH I feel pain from the situation in which you have been pleased to place me, it is with pleasure I meet you, my fellow-citizens, to consider and determine upon measures for our mutual and public happiness. A beneficent God has hitherto blessed us with success, and carried us through a four years war with as few misfortunes as could possibly be expected. We have much to be thankful for; and though many worthy individuals have greatly suffered, yet, as a nation, we have but little to complain of.

The dangers we are now exposed to, arise from evils created among ourselves. I scorn, and I hope every citizen here scorns, the thought of getting rich by sucking the blood of his country; yet, alas, this unnatural, this cruel, this destructive practice, is the greatest cause of our present calamities. The way to make our money good is to reduce the prices of goods and provisions. It is not the quantity of money which any man gets—but how far that money will go when he comes to lay it out again, that makes him poor or rich.

The tax that has been laid upon us by monopolizers and forestallers within these six months past, for it may justly be called a tax, amounts to more money than would carry the war on twelve months to come.

There is at present no law for regulating the prices in the shops and markets, neither is there any law to prevent such regulations being made, and therefore the whole rests upon the virtue and common consent of the community. I have no doubt but combinations have been formed for raising the prices of goods and provisions, and therefore the community, in their own defence, have a natural right to counteract such combinations, and to set limits to evils which affect themselves.

It is impossible, gentlemen, to cure the disease all at once, but it must be begun upon; and as this city appears to be the place in which the disease was first bred, this likewise is the place where the remedy ought to be first applied. Do you, gentlemen, set the example, and I think there is little doubt but others will follow it.

Within these five or six months goods and provisions have risen week by week.—Surely, gentlemen, we can do as much as the monopolizers have done, and bring the prices down again week by week. By this means there will be money to spare, to pay taxes with; for at the rate things now are, it takes all the country people's money to go to the shops with, and all the town people's money to go to market with, and the whole community is growing poor under a notion of getting rich.

Some worthy citizens who have the success of our glorious cause at heart, have undertaken to form a plan for regularly reducing the prices of goods and provisions, and keeping up the value of the money, and this plan, as I understand, is to be laid before you at some future meeting. For my own part, gentlemen, I shall joyfully assist in any judicious measures for the public happiness, and have no doubt but you will do the same.

It is a surprising thing that the more goods we have had brought into this city, the dearer they have been; and this is one of the evils which it is absolutely necessary to enquire into. But the great point is to begin.

The paper I have in my hand contains some resolutions which have been drawn up and agreed on by a committee of citizens, which, with your approbation, I will read. I propose first to read the whole through, and then read it a second time by paragraphs, in order to take your sense thereon.—

The paper being read, after some amendments, was agreed to as follows:

Whereas the prices of goods and provisions have, within the space of five or six months, risen to an enormous height, far beyond what they ought to be in proportion to the quantity of the money. The prices of dry goods have arisen when they ought to have decreased, and every new cargo, instead of lessening the prices, have raised them.

Resolved, That the public have a right to enquire into the causes of such extraordinary abuses, and prevent them.

And whereas, since the late importation of a cargo of goods said to have been since purchased or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, merchant, or others, the prices of all kinds of dry goods have been greatly advanced, to the injury of the public and the great detriment of trade,

Resolved, That this meeting, justifying their conduct on the necessity of the measure, and being deeply affected and injured by those encreasing evils, will appoint a committee to enquire of Mr. Robert Morris, or others, what part he or they have acted respecting the said cargo, and to require from him or them their answers in writing to such questions as the committee may find it necessary to put, and to report the same at the next general town meeting.

And whereas the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee, and tea, have greatly arisen within this week past, without any real or apparent cause; and as it is our determination not to be eaten up by monopolizers and forestallers, therefore

Resolved, That we do unconditionally insist and demand, that the advanced, or monopolized, price of the present month be instantly taken off, and that the prices of those articles be immediately reduced to what they were the first day of May inst.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the retail prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee, and tea, as they stood on the first day of May inst. and to publish the same for the government of buyer and seller, and to receive in writing any complaint against such dealers as may refuse to comply with, or shall obstruct the execution of this necessary regulation, and to report the same at the next general town meeting.

Resolved, That the said committee, when chosen, do ascertain what the prices of the above, or any other articles, were on the first day of January last, and likewise on the first day of every month from that time to the present inst.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a plan for regularly proceeding in this business, and for carrying it into execution throughout the United States, and to report the same at a general town meeting to be held for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will support the committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives, engrossing, monopolizing, and forestalling, and depreciation.

Resolved, That as it is the interest both of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual relief of both, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed and sent to the several counties for their consideration and assistance therein.

And whereas complaints of a very extraordinary nature have, at different times, appeared against persons intrusted, or who have been intrusted by congress with the disposal of public money, and the execution of public commissions, to which complaints, in some instances, no answers have been given, or any denial made.

And whereas the public by delegating their powers, have a right to call on their representatives to whom that delegation is made, to know in what manner the trust so reposed in them is executed, therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect together the charges or complaints which have been made against persons intrusted by congress, with the expenditure of public money, or the execution of public commissions, and to require of the delegates of this state what proceedings congress have made therein towards ascertaining the truth of such charges or complaints, or punishing the persons if guilty; and to transmit the same to the several counties, in order that they may be enabled to give instructions to their representatives in assembly at their next meeting, or for such other purposes as may be necessary in the interim.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that no person, who by sufficient testimony can be proved inimical to the interest and independence of the United States, be suffered to remain among us, and that the committees be directed to take measures for carrying this resolution into execution.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, to enquire respecting the cargo lately arrived, and said to be purchased by or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, or others.

Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, capt. Blewer, Thomas Paine, Charles W. Peale, col. J. B. Smith.

And the following gentlemen, together with the former, were appointed a committee for carrying the other resolves into execution.

Col. Henry, col. Bradford, George Schlosser, col. Will, col. John Eyre, capt. Heysham, major Boyd, Philip Boehm, Jedediah Snowden, Nathaniel Donnell, capt. Robert Smith, capt. Lang, Dr. Hutchinson, William Brown, Paul Cox, Edward Pole, Thomas Cordrop, capt. George Ord, James Skinner, John King, William Thorn, William Coats, tanner, Joseph Dean, capt. John Young, Caldwallader Dickinson, capt. Thomas Moore.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, chairman.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously returned to the chairman for his noble and disinterested manner of conducting the business.

COMMITTEE ROOM, *May* 26, 1779.

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the general town meeting held in the ſtate-houſe yard the 25th inſt. the committee for aſcertaining the prices of rum, ſugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they ſtood on the firſt day of the preſent month, do hereby publiſh the following:

Weſt-India rum,	per gallon,	£. 6 15 0
Country rum,	per ditto,	3 0 0
Tea by the cheſt,	per lb.	4 10 0
Brandy by the keg,	per gallon,	7 0 0
Molaſſes by the hogſhead,	per ditto,	4 12 6
Coffee,	per lb.	0 17 0
Loaf ſugar wholeſale,	per ditto	2 12 6
Muſcovado, from £. 105 to £. 130 per hundred.		
Turk-Iſland ſalt,		10 0 0
Common French ſalt,		6 10 0
Merchantable flour,		20 0 0
Middling ditto,		15 0 0
Ship ſtuff,		13 0 0
Shorts,	per buſhel,	4 10 0
Bran,	per ditto,	3 15 0

To our fellow-citizens in town and country.

Convinced as we all are of the abſolute neceſſity of lowering the prices, in order to raiſe the value of the currency, and ſeriouſly anxious of carrying the reſolutions of the meeting into effectual execution, we do earneſtly recommend in the firſt inſtance a cheerful compliance with the above reſolves; and likewiſe, that as few purchaſes as poſſible be made for the preſent, either of dry goods, or any other kind of imported goods, otherwiſe it will embarraſs the object hoped to be obtained. It is only by degrees that evils of this kind can be remedied, and no plan appears more rational than to lower the prices in the ſame proportions they have been advanced.

N. B. The committee have the pleaſure of informing the public, that molaſſes and ſalt are cheaper this day than they were on the firſt of May. The prices as printed above, have been taken from the merchants and traders books.

May 28. Reſolved, That the retail prices of the underwritten articles, on the firſt day of May, were as follow:

Coffee,	per pound,	£. 0 17 6
Bohea tea,	per ditto,	4 15 0
Loaf ſugar,	per ditto,	2 15 0
Muſcovado, from 18*s.* 9*d.* to 25*s.* according to quality.		
Weſt-India rum, per gallon or quart,		7 0 0
Country rum, ditto,		3 3 0
Whiſkey, ditto,		2 0 0
Rice, per pound,		0 3 0

And as it is abſolutely neceſſary that dry goods, and all other commodities, whether imported, or the produce of this country, ſhould fall in price as well as thoſe articles which are already publiſhed, therefore

Reſolved, That this committee do earneſtly requeſt and expect, that no perſon do ſell any commodity whatever, at an higher price than the ſame was ſold for on the firſt day of this month.

May 31. Notice is hereby given, that the committee will aſcertain, as ſoon as poſſible, the wholeſale and retail prices of goods as they ſtood on the firſt day of April laſt, and that the prices to be fixt in conſequence thereof, are to become current on the firſt day of July next enſuing; and to remain ſo till the next regulation.

The prices, as they are already fixt, being reduced to what they were on the firſt day of May, are to remain in being for the month of June; or as much cheaper as buyer and ſeller can agree.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in the country, who ſupply the markets in this city with produce and proviſions, that they likewiſe lower their prices.

Reſolved, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city ſhall be detected in offering or giving an extravagant price for any articles brought to market, ſuch perſon or perſons whoever they may be, ſhall be ſummoned to appear at the coffee-houſe on that, or the enſuing, market day, or at the next general town meeting, as the caſe may require. And that if any perſon or perſons ſhall be detected in unjuſtly impoſing on people coming to market, or in market, by forceably obliging them to take prices for their commodities much below their value, that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be held up as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That an enquiry be made into the old and preſent rent of houſes.

And whereas the numerous articles of dry goods, and variety of their aſſortments, render it difficult to aſcertain and fix their ſeveral values, the committee do therefore earneſtly recommend to the public to be as ſlack in making purchaſes for the preſent as their neceſſity will admit of. And do hereby inform, that they will enquire into the prices of broad and narrow clothes, and ſuch other principal articles in the dry goods trade, as when fixt may lead to a knowledge of the comparative value of other articles.

And whereas, in the preſent time of general ſuffering and reſentment, it may happen that innocent perſons may, by miſtake, be expoſed to the unmerited cenſure of their fellow-citizens, while thoſe who truly deſerve it eſcape. This committee therefore, in order to prevent as much as in them lie any miſtakes, and the conſequences ariſing therefrom, as well as to carry the reſolves of the general town meeting into effectual execution, will receive information, either in writing or perſonally, againſt perſons tranſgreſſing the reſolutions of the general town meeting, or evading, or obſtructing, the execution of the ſame, and that after having aſcertained the charge, the perſons ſo offending to be notified thereof in writing, ſigned by the chairman.

Reſolved, That a committee of three do ſit by rotation at the court-houſe, from nine to twelve every day, (Sundays excepted) to receive complaints, and to report the ſame to the general committee.

Reſolved, That this committee will not take on themſelves to determine the puniſhment due to any perſon or perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs the reſolves of the general town meeting; but that after having aſcertained the facts, will leave ſuch perſon or perſons to make their peace with the public the beſt way they can, unleſs deſired to interpoſe.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 25, 1779.

THE board of treaſury having reported, "that in their opinion it will be impracticable to carry on the war by paper emiſſions, at the preſent enormous expence of the commiſſary general, quarter-maſter general, and medical departments—that it appears to them that a general opinion prevails, that the cauſe of the alarming expences in theſe departments ariſes from allowing commiſſions to the numerous perſons employed in purchaſing for the army, and that a very general diſſatisfaction has taken place on that account among the citizens of theſe United States—and that in their opinion it is neceſſary to put the ſaid departments on a different footing, with reſpect to the expenditure of public money"—

Reſolved, That the ſame be referred to a committee of three, and that they be directed to report a plan for the purpoſe.

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Burke.

Whereas it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that the greateſt œconomy ſhould be introduced in public expenditures,

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make ſtrict enquiry into the eſtabliſhments and contingent expences of the reſpective boards and departments, and to conſider and report the retrenchments and reformations which ſhall appear to be practicable and expedient; and that they have power to call for returns from the offices, and for information from the officers of any department, and to confer thereon with the commander in chief.

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Scudder.

Reſolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to conſider the moſt adviſable mode of negociating a foreign loan, to what amount, and in what manner the ſame may be moſt advantageouſly applied to the uſe of theſe ſtates.

The members choſen, Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Smith.

Ordered, That the report of the committee, appointed to conſer with the commander in chief, dated Feb. 2, 1779, be referred to the ſaid committee.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

FISH-KILL, *June* 3.

Laſt Lord's day (31ſt ult.) 1500 men landed eight miles below Peck's-Kill, on Teller's Point, conſiſting of Britiſh and Heſſian grenadiers, light-infantry, volunteers of Ireland, and Yagers.—Monday the 1ſt inſt. the enemy landed a party on the weſt ſide of the river, where they burnt ſome houſes, and opened two ſmall batteries, from which they threw ſome ſhells, and cannonaded fort de la Fayette across the river, all that day; two gallies kept up a ſevere fire on the fort at the ſame time. They continued their firing till 11 o'clock on Tueſday forenoon; mean while their army marched from Teller's to Ver Plank's point, on which the fort ſtands; by a flag they demanded a ſurrender; the parley continued two hours; capt. Armſtrong thought fit to ſurrender. General M'Dougal has not yet received a juſtifiable reaſon why the fort was given up. This little fort was built on purpoſe to ſecure King's ferry, from the inſults of the enemy's veſſels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from croſſing; it was ſmall, and would contain, with convenience, about a company of men: the redoubt was ſtrong, and covered a barbette battery, mounting 3 pieces of cannon: we had in the barbette a company of artillery; they were all drawn off but a ſergeant, a corporal, and 12 privates; in the redoubt were a captain, two ſubalterns, three ſergeants, and 44 rank and file. They had proviſions and water to ſerve them thirty days.

Wedneſday evening.—The wind now prevents the ſhipping from advancing to Fort Clinton on Weſt-Point; which, we ſuppoſe, is the enemy's main object: the fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine ſpirits.—the militia are coming in faſt, and every appearance is promiſing.—The enemy have come out in force, and, it is ſaid, are from 7 to 10 000 men.—Their troops from their late excurſion to Virginia returned laſt Thurſday, and without landing at New-York puſhed up the river.

Thurſday morning 4 o'clock. We learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the eaſt ſide of the river.

Athol's highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New-York ſome weeks ago, are all the reinforcements the enemy have yet received, that we can learn.

Since the Britiſh landed, we have taken 7 priſoners, and 3 deſerters have come in.

Yeſterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt lieut. gov. Cortlandt's houſe, near Croton river, where they firſt landed.

BALTIMORE, *June* 8.

On Saturday laſt, the ſloop Waſhington, capt. Burrows, of this port, arrived here from St. Euſtatius, which he left the 23d ult. This gentleman informs us, that it was confidently aſſerted, at that iſland, the day he left it, that the French fleet (which appears to be ſtill commanded by count d'Eſtaing, the count de Gras being ſecond in command) had put to ſea from Martinico, completely fitted and mann'd, and conſiſted of 25 ſhips, 19 of which were of the line; that, in conſequence of this event, the Britiſh fleet, under admirals Byron and Barrington, of 26 ſhips, 19 of which are capital ones, immediately put to ſea from St. Lucia; and that as theſe formidable fleets were obſerved to be in ſight of each other, on the 20th ult. to leeward of Dominica, it was thought, at Statia, that a great and important naval engagement would ſpeedily take place.

A letter from St. Euſtatius adviſes, that in the courſe of a fortnight, upwards of 60 ſail of American veſſels arrived in that iſland. Several of them belong to Philadelphia and this port.

The Britiſh armament, which lately left Portſmouth in Virginia, has been ſeen, within a few days, ſteering to the ſouthward, deſtined, no doubt, for South Carolina or Georgia.

The ſloop Rutledge, capt. Killing, of this port, was lately taken by the Long Splice, a Britiſh cruiſer, and carried into Antigua.

[illegible], 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. James White, a gentleman of reputation, this moment arrived here from Edenton in North Carolina, brings the agreeable intelligence of the defeat of the Britiſh army, from Georgia, before Charleſtown, in South Carolina, which, on the 3d inſt. March, they had invaded, on or about the 10th of laſt, having, it is ſaid, been encouraged to commit that exploit by their evil counſellors the tories.—The particulars of this great event are gone forward to Congreſs, by expreſs, and may be ſpeedily expected here. Mr. White obtained his information of the hon. Gen. Moore, of Edenton, who, juſt as he left that place, favoured him with the peruſal of a late letter from Charleſtown, advising, that the enemy's force, ſuppoſed to be under the command of gen. Prevoſt, conſiſted of 3700 men; that they cannonaded the town upwards of 3 hours to little effect, killing but 2 or 3 of the garriſon during the ſiege, which was ſuddenly raiſed by the gallant exertions of gen. Moultrie and his troops, who had, to the number of 1500, previouſly entered the town, aided by count Pulaſki, his corps, and a noble band of citizens, who have all gained immortal honour—that a ſally of volunteers cloſed the ſcene before the town, from whence the enemy fled with the utmoſt precipitation, leaving 455 of their number dead on the ſpot, and did not halt until they had run 20 miles—that they had but 2 or 3 days proviſions left; and as 4500 men, under gen. Williamſon, had advanced within 15 miles of Charleſtown, and gen. Lincoln, at the head of 2500 more, had entered Jacksonborough, on Ponpon river, (36 miles from the capital) and taken all the enemy's baggage, burning the village, at the ſame time, for lack of priſoners the inhabitants; it was generally believed the remnants of the enemy's defeated army muſt inevitably ſurrender themſelves priſoners.—Mr. White adds, that the expreſs from Charleſtown reported, that during the ſiege of that place, a great tumult had been raiſed by a number of diſaffected inhabitants, which would have given ſucceſs to the enemy, had it not been checked by the execution of forty traitors.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 11.

We hear that the count d'Eſtaing left Port-Royal on the 22d of May, with twenty-one ſail of the line, four of which had joined him from the coaſt of Africa, where they had deſtroyed ſeven ſettlements for the Engliſh. Byron put out from St. Lucia the ſame day, and the fleets were in ſight, ſo that an engagement may be expected. The count d'Eſtaing expected M. Le Motte Piquet with five ſail more of the line. Two ſail of the line and one merchant ſhip of 60 guns are expected in the bay of Cheſapeake.

Capt. Barry has arrived at Philadelphia with four ſail of merchant men, loaded with ſugar and coffee.

The London Gazette of March 16, contains an account of the ſurrender, by capitulation, of the town of Pondicherry, on the 17th of October, to the Eaſt-India company's troops, after a ſiege of two months and 12 days. This town is ſituated on the Coromandel coaſt, and is the principal ſettlement of the French in the Eaſt-Indies.

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commiſſioners of accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the auditor-general for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treaſury,

JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.

6w

Worceſter county, Maryland, May 28, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he ſays) living in New-Virginia, whoſe firname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, ſome time in October, 1778; he is a ſmall black fellow, about 25 years of age. His maſter is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

w8 BENJAMIN PURNELL, ſheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, the time when loſt uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 692 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any perſon, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, ſhall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for ſale, thoſe to whom it may be offered are requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and to make the perſon offering give an account how it came into their poſſeſſion. It can be of no uſe to any but the owner, as payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office. 3 JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.

ANY perſons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Glover, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceaſed, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in ſame county, may hear of ſomething to their advantage.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.